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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1873. NO. 151.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Local Option Bill Finally Passed.

Clearing of Monongahela River Pools by Coal Exchange—Proposed Annexation of McClure Township to Allegheny City—Screen Bill on the House Calendar for To-day.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 5, 1873.

SENATE.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Anderson—Act to authorize the Coal Exchange to clear the pools of the Monongahela river from ice and other obstructions and charge the expenses to persons owning the property saved.

Mr. Graham—To allow the School Directors of the Second ward, Allegheny, to borrow money; also, the School Directors of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, the same privilege; also, act to annex McClure township to Allegheny City, with petitions and remonstrances. Mr. Graham said he would take no action until he knew the wishes of the people.

Mr. Mackey—To change the time for holding the election at Parker's.

Mr. White—To incorporate the Westmoreland Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement Company.

The Local Option Supplement.

The Local Option bill was considered. Messrs. Davis, of Berks, and Petriken offered an amendment allowing Philadelphia until October to hold its election. Mr. Humphreys advocated local option in districts where prohibitory laws now exist. Lost. On concurring in the Philadelphia amendment the yeas and nays were taken. The other portion of the bill was agreed to unanimously.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent the morning hour in discussing the propriety of appointing a committee to investigate the sale of diplomas by the medical colleges.

The bill for the new county of Minnequa is on the calendar for to-morrow; also the Screen bill.

Adjourned till Thursday.

The Veto of the Keystone Iron Company Bill.

The following is the full text of one of Gov. Hartranft's veto messages, sent in yesterday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby return without my approval House Bill No. 131, entitled "An act to incorporate the Keystone Iron Company."

This bill is objectionable, in my judgment, for the reason that it makes no provision for the payment of the capital stock. It gives unlimited power to borrow money and increase indebtedness; it contains no provision, to any extent, creating individual liability upon the stockholders, which is certainly desirable for the protection of its employees and those who supply it with material for the conduct of its business, and the power by it conferred, "and to store and traffic in such commodities as shall be deemed advantageous for the successful prosecution of their business," is certainly broad, if true force is given to the proviso, "and to do such things as may be necessary to assist and promote the objects and designs of the said corporation."

By the provisions of the bill the company is empowered to manufacture iron and steel and other metals and articles composed wholly or partially of iron or steel, and to vend and transport the same; to mine ore, coal, limestone, fire clay, or other products of their unless the purchaser shall first transport the same.

The Company seeks incorporation as an Iron Company, and the numerous powers and privileges should be restricted thereto, and not embrace objects foreign to what the company implies. All the powers not germane to those of an Iron Company are conferred upon it, they should be restricted in the title.

This Company is in substance what the bill declares it to be, an "Iron Company," and as such there is a provision for de-incorporation under the general laws of the Commonwealth providing for the incorporation of iron and other companies. (See act of June 16, 1836, and the several supplements thereto, Brightly's Purdon's Digest, vol. 1, page 811; and act of April 7, 1849, Brightly's Purdon's Digest, vol. 2, page 991.) The proceedings necessary to obtain legal incorporation, pursuant thereto, and clearly prescribed, are alike simple and expeditious. The corporators are required to submit what they agree upon (agreeable to the act) to the Attorney General, who is required to examine it and certify its lawfulness to the Governor, who examines it, and if satisfied of its lawfulness, and if the capital stock has been subscribed and one-fourth paid in, the Governor certifies to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and directs a charter to issue in the name, and upon its environment the persons therein named become a corporation as fully and effectual as if created by a special act. Full power is in said acts and supplements conferred upon the corporators to organize under them pursuant to their provisions for the making of "iron and steel" from the ore, with coke or mineral coal or charcoal or any of them, and the manufacturing articles from these metals, and in providing such property as may be required for the purpose of forming the material, and in carrying on mining, manufacturing, transporting and selling the products of their labor, with a capital of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars, with the consent additional authority to increase their capital to an amount not exceeding, in the whole, necessary for the legitimate business of the same, with power to hold "two thousand acres of land and the power to hold "two thousand acres of land and the power to hold "two thousand acres of land and the

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

STILL striding forth, conquering and to conquer. Minnesota papers inform us that a line of steamers is about to be established between Buffalo and Duluth, to run in connection with the Atlantic, Duluth and Pacific line of boats controlled by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Compared with the multitudinous and far reaching ramifications of this gigantic company, hundred-handed Briareus was as an armless cripple.

A NEW FRAUD has been developed in the war between the people and the railroads in Illinois, on the question of fare. The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company has commenced suits in the United States Court against a number of persons who refused to pay fare in excess of three cents per mile, and who were thereupon put off the cars. Damages are claimed for the detention of the trains, etc., but of course the real purpose of the proceedings is to bring before the Federal courts the question as to the competency of the legislation that has been had under the present Constitution of that State.

THE political campaign in New Hampshire is drawing to a close, the election taking place next Tuesday. The canvass has been an unusually dull one for the Granite State, where they are generally in a volcanic condition when politics are up. As compared with the struggle of last year the contest is tame indeed. A Republican victory seems to be taken for granted, and hence, probably, it is thought there is no occasion for hard fighting. The Democracy, however, are dodgers of the artfullest kind, and our friends in that State would do well to be on the alert. The situation is encouraging, it is true, but there is nothing like making assurance doubly sure. Other things being equal, work wins.

THE NEW illustrated New York daily, the *Graphic*, of which so much has been said, has made its appearance. The enterprise is in the hands of Mr. D. G. CROLY, formerly managing editor of the *World*. Illustrated journals are now generally profitable, but the first which was started in this country made a complete failure, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure both of cash and talent which it involved. It was commenced about twenty years ago, but then the public was not prepared for such a work, and hence it did not meet suitable patronage. At present there are more than a dozen illustrated sheets issued in New York. The *Graphic* will make an earnest struggle for prominence, and the experience and talent of its manager afford reasonable assurance of success.

THE WILSON bill, which has become a law, directing the government to sue the Pacific Railroad Company, reaches all persons who have subscribed for or received capital stock of the company not paid for in full in money, or who have received it as dividends on profits on contracts. The idea of the measure is to take the ill-gotten gains from the Credit Mobilier stockholders and apply them to the payment of interest due the government on the subsidy bonds, and return the balance to the treasury of the company. In the course of the Senate debate on the bill, it was maintained by Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and one of the ablest lawyers in the country, that the government was not only entitled to retain in the Treasury the compensation allowed the railroad for the transportation of its mails and supplies, until the amount covered all that had been paid out by the United States on interest account, but that it might retain such sums till they should aggregate as much as the entire amount of bonds—sixty-four millions of dollars—advanced to the companies. The passage of the WILSON bill will have the effect to bring this whole matter before the Supreme Court of the United States.

THAT THE larger number of the various patent appliances which have at different times been forced on steamboats and sanctioned by Congress under the pretext of promoting the safety of life and property, were simply speculations of a fraudulent character, is shown by the fact that the Board of Supervising Inspectors has already decided adversely upon several of them, and will probably reduce the list still further before closing its investigations. Among those thus rejected is the "Bemer mud-blower," which was forced upon many hundreds of steamboats at a cost of some two hundred and fifty dollars each. The recording steam gauge, a little clap-trap machine which cost the steamboat men nearly a hundred and seventy thousand dollars, has also been condemned as worthless. Boat-detaching apparatus, which has been ruled out as useless; some three thousand three hundred of which, averaging thirty dollars a set, were foisted on the steamboat interest under the guise and sanction of law. A number of other devices have also been found worthless and condemned; the aggregate cost to the steamboat men of the various inventives first forced upon them and afterwards declared to be useless amounts in round numbers to nearly half a million of dollars. This, under the steamboat law of 1871, which steamboat men at the last session of Congress vainly endeavored to have modified. It might not be amiss for the Secretary of the Treasury to ponder the significance of these facts.

AFTER a proposition has been stated, the next thing in order is to expound it. Some little time ago the Pittsburgh *Post* announced that one might "lie directly or by indirection," and in its issue of yesterday it gives a number of forcible illustrations showing its admirable mastery over both methods. Remarking on the Louisiana case, as reported on by the Senate Committee on Elections, that paper says:

"The Senate Committee, composed of six Radicals and but one Democrat, after a very full investigation, reported that the Grant-Kellogg-Casey affair, assuming to be a State government, was the result of fraud upon the part of Kellogg, Casey and their confederates, and of military usurpation upon the part of Grant."

It would take a good deal of patient seeking to discover elsewhere an equally large amount of falsehood "by indirection" packed away within an equally small compass. Analyze all there being but *one* report, as the *Post* "indirectly" asserts, there were *five*: a majority report by Senator CARPENTER and three others: a minority report by Senator TRUMBULL; another minority report by Senator MORTON; another by Senator HILL, and yet another by Senator ANTHONY. The majority report declared Louisiana to be without a legal government, and proposed a new election. Senator MORTON's report declared that the KELLOGG government—which is the government *de facto*—should be recognized, as it had already been declared legal by the State Supreme Court, and was in actual operation. Senator TRUMBULL's report declared in favor of another revolution—turning the KELLOGG government out, and putting the McENERY government in. In defiance of the State Supreme Court, Senator HILL proposed a combination of both the KELLOGG and McENERY members of the Legislature, and the leaving to them of the question of determining who had been really elected as State officers. Senator ANTHONY preferred to reserve his decision, but he disliked interference by Congress. So much for the *Post's* exquisite regard for truth in stating historical facts. It beats ANNANIAS hollow. We had purposed to still further expose the unscrupulous mendacities of that paper with reference to the same matter, but it would be a mere waste of time and labor. *Fulmen in manum, fatui in omnibus.*

A HORRIBLE illustration of base selfishness and cruelty in a class generally well to do, if not wealthy, has lately been brought to light in England. It seems that during the last eleven years so many as seven hundred lives on the average, have been lost annually on the English coast, and within ten miles of the coast. But the water is a perilous element, and terrible storms frequently rage around the "fast-anchored isle," and, though the number of accidents appears large, there is nothing in the bare fact mentioned which necessarily fastens blame upon any person. Until lately, few suspected that any one was to blame for the extraordinary mortality of seafaring men on the English coast. At length, a member of Parliament for Derby, Mr. PLIMSOLL, has come forward with ample documents to prove that, of the entire number of English sailors who, annually perish by shipwreck, a large majority perish from causes which are easily preventible. Some of those causes are specified. One is sending ships to sea with insufficient men to manage them; another cause is overloading ships; another cause is bad stowage of the cargo; another is inadequate engine power, and another cause is over insurance. In these latter cases, of course, the owners desire the vessels to be lost, whatever may be the fate of the men. And according to Mr. PLIMSOLL, instances of this species of rascality among shipping men, are much more common than is generally suspected. Rad ship building also has a place in the list of preventible causes. An ordinary artifice of the builders is to use those "sham bolts" called "devils," consisting wholly of lead, or having a head of copper attached to a shaft of inferior material. But the burden of Mr. PLIMSOLL's statement sustained by entirely satisfactory evidence, is that though a minority a large number of the wealthy or well to do men engaged in the shipping business are utterly indifferent to the lives of the men placed in charge of their vessels, and habitually, sometimes with fraudulent intent and often stimulated by mere greed, send ships to sea which ought to be broken up. For years the member for Derby has been laboring to bring the frightful abuse before Parliament, with the view of securing preventive legislation, but he has constantly failed through the opposition of the powerful class interested in the business. As a last resource he has arrayed his facts with the evidence by which they are supported in a book, which seems destined completely to answer his purpose. According to the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the book and its subject have been noticed in fitting terms by all the leading journals, with the result of raising a storm of horror and indignation in the people which Parliament cannot disregard. A commission of inquiry will of course be appointed, and the consequence is easily foreseen.

Whether the subject has any direct or practical interest on this side of the water we do not know, but Mr. PLIMSOLL's narrative is certainly adapted to impart additional solemnity to the question with which timid passengers of all nations sometimes assail the skipper to whom they have confided themselves and their fortunes. The question is, What becomes of the old ships?

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION.

Several enthusiasts have at different times attracted a good deal of attention by maintaining that death is always the result of suicide direct or indirect. One form of the theory is that death is not at all a necessary condition of humanity, and that people might live forever if they only took proper care of their eating and drinking and other habits. But the more common form of the theory is, that by eating improper food and too much of it, and by drinking improper liquids and too much of them, men make their lives much shorter than they were intended to be. In this manner, it has been contended, the constitution of the human race has been vitiated, and even infants perish by a species of murder. It is perhaps well enough from time to time to recall these wild speculations by which the less enlightened generations of mankind have been agitated as our own generation has been agitated by spiritualism and the Atlantic cable.

In fact, even the coolest and most prosaical people must sometimes have been startled in view of the possibilities of mischief involved in some of our usages. The adulteration of whisky, wine and other liquors of the kind is a notorious fact. In the statement that these drinks are extensively and habitually converted by foreign admixture into active poisons, perhaps few even of those who regularly indulge in the use of them perceive any exaggeration. They might, however, say that they are themselves careful to patronize only those shops in which they can feel sure of getting an article free from deleterious additions.

Almost equal notoriety attaches to the adulteration of drugs. In the United States for many years the nefarious business was carried on without interruption or interference, and, indeed, very little was ever said about it. A few physicians in the great cities and larger towns, aware of the rascality practiced, were on their guard, and did what they could to procure genuine medicines for their patients. But a great majority of the profession were helpless in the matter, and it is not pleasant to reflect how many thousands of people may have perished through the substitution of drugs either impotent or deleterious for the curative articles required by their condition. The atrocious business of adulterating drugs is still carried on, in spite of the penalties attached to the offense and the precautions taken to prevent its success, and though physicians and druggists, of respectable character and properly qualified for their duties, are able to guard against much of the mischief which is its proper result, there is not the slightest doubt in the supposition that disease and death on an extensive scale might be easily and fairly traced to the worthless and the injurious articles thus thrown upon the market under the name of medicines.

Our liquors and our medicines are, we believe, poisoned for us by our brethren of the faith. So far as we know both branches of the business are under the exclusive control of Christians, who may therefore be presumed to have some, however little, mercy. Their avarice is too powerful for conviction, and they are impelled to make money at the cost of the health and lives of their fellow men. But we may charitably take for granted that they inflict just as little injury as may be compatible with their profits. Suppose the poisoners were heathens instead of being Christians, what have we might be expected! The "Heathen Chinee" who supplies us with most of the tea we use, is known to put just as little of the fragrant herb into the mixture which he sells as may suffice to flavor less expensive vegetation. Generally from forty to fifty per cent. of willow leaves is the usual addition, but when he agrees to sell a very superior article of tea, it may contain not more than from ten to twenty per cent. of foreign matter. This is certainly beautiful moderation, and hardly justifies the uncharitable suspicion of Pagan rapacity, especially if it be viewed in connection with the well known adulteration of coffee as practiced by some Christians.

All the articles thus habitually adulterated are habitually used by millions of mankind, and when one reflects that the list of articles of food and drink which are frequently adulterated might be indefinitely extended, some plausibility at least, attaches to the theory that the lives of all civilized men are more or less shortened by what they eat and drink.

THE WOMAN QUESTION

Madame JENNY D'HERICOURT, somewhat known as an author, and one of the few ladies in France who dare to deliver public addresses, lately lectured in Paris on the subject of the Woman's Rights movement in the United States. The lecture was the first of a series of lectures (or *conferences*, as the French name them), which she proposes to give on the subject of America. Her audience, described as select and well disposed, listened to her with interest and often applauded her remarks. This, says the reporter, was mere justice, as everything she said had the attraction of novelty for a Parisian audience, and besides bore the stamp of logic, sound philosophy and observation. Though professing to be in full sympathy with the American movement, Madame D'HERICOURT does not think that women in France are yet prepared for political emancipation. On the contrary, she declares that the accordance of political rights to women in France, instead of promoting, would seriously compromise the cause of progress, and would set it back two or three centuries. In speaking thus the lecturer referred especially to the religious influences to which French women are subject. It is worthy of remark that substantially the same view of the probable political effect to result from the so-called emancipation of women seems to be pretty generally entertained in England. There the view may be said to be founded upon experience, the admission of women to a share in the management of the schools in London and elsewhere having shown that their sympathies are decidedly with conservatism in Church as well as State, and the same tendency has been manifested also in the discussion of certain sociological questions of general interest. The consequence is that many Tories and ecclesiastics who at first regarded the subject of Woman's Rights with mere disgust, have considerably modified their opinions, and some of them, it is said, even count upon female emancipation as a final reserve against the triumph of radicalism and infidelity. It becomes, then, an interesting question whether American women are differently constituted from their sisters of England and France.

Madame D'HERICOURT certainly thinks that American women are fully qualified for the exercise of political rights, and she is equally sure that they desire enfranchisement. But the Frenchman who gives some account of her discourse, and who professes to be well acquainted with the United States, believes that she greatly exaggerates the importance of the American movement referred to. He believes it to be rather factitious than real; that its advocates, though ardent, able and sincere, leave the masses cold and indifferent, and that a great part of the population are manifestly hostile to the so-called reform. He is sure that if the question were brought before the Legislatures of the different States it would fail successively from the systematic opposition of the Germans, Irish and French. It is among the pure Yankees, he says, that the only defenders of the cause are found, and it is a mistake to suppose that any considerable number even of them are favorable to it. Of this assertion the most satisfactory proof is that the American press, not to mention the hundreds of German newspapers, is in general hostile. The women themselves take little interest in the subject, many even affect to ignore it completely, and in society they have organized against it the conspiracy of silence." It must be admitted that this statement read on the ground seems to tell the truth with a good degree of accuracy. Still there is room for difference of opinion as to the fact.

PHILADELPHIA papers state that since the Mayor of that city began his vigorous campaign against the gamblers, lottery policy men and other offenders, and against their aiders, abettors and dealers in "protection money," not only have the gamblers and their friends been checked in their operations, but other offenses have been decreased as well. This is a natural result, for crime begets crime. It is to be hoped this improved condition of the moral atmosphere of that city may be kept up, not only to the present standard, but to a still higher and better one. Meanwhile it might not be out of place to test the indirect effects of a similar procedure in this neighborhood.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A youthful Chicago hoodlum raised the wind by stealing a diamond ring and selling it for fifteen cents. A street railway conductor bought it, and took the preliminary steps to restore it to its owner, when he received a call from the police, and gave up the property.

A Chicago evening paper talks learnedly of "Mr. Shakespeare's dramatization of Richelieu."

At Twin Lake, in Freeborn county, in Minnesota, housekeepers have been made happy by the discovery of a boiling spring. No fires will now be necessary there for washing and culinary purposes in the days of the sultry summer.

The Hawaiians are in dead earnest in their efforts to secure reciprocity trade with the United States. It is proposed to cede us a valuable harbor near Honolulu as an equivalent for agreeing to such a trade convention.

An immense canal, 200 miles long, is being built through the San Joaquin valley, in California, for the double purpose of irrigation and navigation. It will have various branches and feeders, and will supply water for manufacturing, domestic and irrigating purposes to the towns along the line.

The experience of W stern farmers this winter in burning corn is claimed to have settled its cheapness as fuel, and it is thought will lead to its adoption of a great extent for that purpose. Six acres will annually yield enough corn for fuel for a family for a year, and the cost of raising it is less than would be the cost of coal or wood for the same time at present rates.

A Boston mechanic, is said to have invented an apparatus by means of which a ladder can be raised against a burning building in twenty seconds by two men, and extended as far as necessary up to sixty feet.

A bill has been introduced in the British Parliament for the annexation of the Fiji Islands. The ostensible motive for the measure is that it is necessary to the final suppression of the Polynesian slave trade; but the real purpose is very little philanthropic and very much commercial.

What kin of cattle do they have out at Zanesville, Ohio? A man there advertises that he wants "a woman to was, iron and milk one or two cows." Washing may do the cows good, but we don't think they will like ironing.

It has been discovered that distinct veins of coal, ranging from twelve inches to five feet in thickness, underlie the whole State of Kansas.

A number of San Francisco speculators have bought the islands of Samoa, Opolo, Savii, and Tutulla in the Pacific Ocean. These islands are very productive in sugar, coffee, tobacco, indigo, arrow root and other tropical riches, including a good quality of cotton. A petition has been got up asking for their annexation to the United States.

The total value of iron and copper produced in the Lake Superior region since 1845 is estimated at $120,678,353.

Going to Cuba or to the Bermudas to spend March is becoming as fashionable with New Yorkers as the sojourn at Long Branch and Saratoga during the summer. Many families started last week to escape the dreary month of March, which is the most delightful season of the year in the tropics.

Statuary marble is now quarried in several parts of Vermont, which is equal, in all respects, to the best found in the world.

Alfred Tennyson has in view a poem on the subject of the colonies, which he has just touched on in his late epilogue. Mr. Brown-ing, also, has ready for the press a new poem.

The high price of coal in England is said to make a difference of $5,000 per diem to the traders and inhabitants of Belfast, Ireland; manufacturers of power-loom linens assert that, taking this item into consideration, together with the last advance in yarns, the prices at which they have been offering their goods leave them no margin.

The report of the United States Consul at Yokohama, for the year 1872, shows an increase in the value of American commerce of over $200,000, as compared with that of 1871.

Harvard College has the finest and most complete museum of "comparative zoology" in the world. The collection of fishes is greater than that in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, and that in the British Museum put together. Professor Agassiz has devoted to it his life, and it will be his monument after death.

It is thought that something has certainly been invented now to prevent death from choke-damp. It is a miner's knapsack of tin which is filled with a supply of vital air, a reserve fund of which is kept in a cylinder near by. The apparatus is easily carried. Highly successful experiments have been made with it in the Paris catacombs.

"Come, gentle spring! ethereal mildness, come."

The Legislature of Illinois has voted an appropriation to purchase a pair of saddle-bags and set of surveying instruments once belonging to the late President Lincoln.

A tolerably difficult conundrum is proposed by the Boston *Globe*: "If the Postoffice Department can afford to transport the postal cards, even furnishing the card itself for a cent, why cannot it transport a letter weighing the same, and without the expense of furnishing any material at all?"

There is some probability that the Bureau of Labor in Massachusetts will be abolished. Its operations have given considerable dissatisfaction, as tending to widen the breach between labor and capital, and thus foster animosities which are contrary to sound principle.

PERSONAL.

A private letter from Salina county, Kansas, dated February 25, tells of the end of a noted character in characteristic Western fashion; "Wild Bill"—you remember him?—has been killed. A gentleman from Texas, whose brother the wild one had sent to the spirit land, came up to Kansas to have a shot at William. He shot the wild William so dead that he never quivered. Think of a man's buying a fine horse and riding him nine hundred miles, just to kill a fellow. When the Texan shot Wild Bill he asked the crowd in the bar room if any gentleman had a desire to "mix in?" If so he would wait until he "heeled," and take great pleasure in killing him. No gentleman expressing a desire to be killed, the Texan got on his horse, and remarking he had business in Texas, slowly started for the Lone Star State.

Among the arrivals in Chicago, a day or two ago, was a little ten-year-old, named Emma Rollins, who had come alone all the way from England to meet her father, who is a type founder in that city.

The proprietor of the Montreal *Witness* is under commitment for libel in permitting the publication of a temperance discourse against a gentleman who had wine on his table at a private entertainment given to the Governor General.

Charles S. Durant, a veteran aeronaut, died in New Jersey last Sunday, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He made the first balloon ascension this side of the Atlantic, starting from the Battery, in 1833. He made fourteen subsequent ascensions, and on one occasion, when he went up from Boston Common, he descended into the harbor and would have been drowned but for a fishing smack which was opportunely passing. His first ascension was witnessed by President Jackson and the celebrated British chief Black Hawk. Mr. Durant published several scientific works, one of which, on the sea weeds and shells of New York harbor, gained him a prize from the government.

Massachusetts is now moving in the matter of raising its share of the $100,000 it is proposed to raise for a memorial to General Meade on the Gettysburg battlefield, from all the States whose soldiers participated in the battle. Several States have already contributed their part.

Teglioni, the famous danseuse, is dancing in London again, aged sixty-five. Superfluous legs the veteran of the stage.

After all our tears, the daughter of President Taylor is not poor and in want. *Per contra*, she is rich and in Paris. Besides, during the rebellion she was a violent rebel, and her son was the pirate captain of the Tallahassee, which destroyed American property by millions of dollars.

Miss Orr, daughter of the new United States Minister to Russia, will soon be added to the long list of American belles in Paris.

THE *Popular Science Monthly*, for March, opens with an illustrated paper on "Earthquake-Phenomena," by Elias Lewis, who sums up the latest observations on this subject in a paper full of interest, and sustains the theory that these unpleasant excitements are due to shrinkage of the crust of the earth, which, in turn, is caused by the gradual, cooling of the planet. Mr. Lewis makes the rather startling assertion that "this form of tension is being continually and everywhere produced in the earth's crust, *and there is probably no instant of time when that crust is entirely free from vibrations*," and quotes Darwin's remark that "There is nothing, not even the wind that blows, so unstable as the level of the first glance seems steadard, but which careful observation of tides and coast lines tends to confirm.

STATE NEWS.

Charles H. Suppes has secured a large building in Johnstown, for the purpose of establishing a flouring mill on an extensive scale.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of Central Pennsylvania commenced its annual session at Chambersburg, yesterday. Bishop Merrill presiding. This body consists of 199 ministers and 149 local preachers.

Howell T. Pershing, son of Judge Pershing, of Johnstown, received the prize offered for the best written essay on the Centennial. The prize was a paid up share of Centennial stock.

J. A. Lukens, of Philipsburg, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree at Bellefonte, last August, for the killing of Richard Atherton, has been granted a new trial.

The Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School has 165 inmates—93 males and 73 females.

Robert Carnahan, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Butler, died on Friday last at the age of seventy-three. He had spent his whole life in that place.

Seven thousand five hundred and fourteen tons of iron and steel rails were made at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, in the month of February.

The streets of Bellefonte average per day about 250 sleds and sleighs.

One hundred and ninety-one school teachers are employed in Cambria county. The average attendance of scholars is 6,410.

Judge Logan, of the Westmoreland District, is said to be the youngest presiding Judge on the bench in this State.

Jacob Thomas, Sr., of Fermanagh township, Juniata county, was found dead on the road near his home. He had been attending a public sale about one mile from his residence, and was returning home, when he was suddenly overtaken by the grim monster, death. It is supposed he died of heart disease. He was in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Two prisoners confined in the Norristown jail made a daring and nearly successful attempt to escape on Saturday night. They had procured a small iron wedge and an iron bar while out in the yard on their usual permission to get fresh air and exercise, and by these means they were working their way out through a stone wall. All they wished for was a few hours; they had but one large stone to remove, when their escape was certain. Once in the yard it would be easy to mount the roof of the shop. From thence to the top of the wall the way was plain, and on the graveyard side the ground beneath is but ten feet from the top of the wall. Upon entering the cell it was discovered that they had blankets hung up before the opening in their cell door, facing inwards to the prison. This was to shield their light from observation, said light being of their own manufacture, and consisting of fine rags twisted and dipped in the grease saved from the meat furnished them. The wall was pierced at the head of a bed, the latter completely concealing the opening when in bed. The opening between the cells was low down, on a level with the floor, and completely concealed from observation by a sheet of paper pasted on, and whitewashed over.

Sullivan county has voted for license by 570 against 406. The official majority in Center against license is 1,438. The total vote of Schuylkill county on the license question was 15,454; for license, 10,636; against license, 4,818; majority for license, 5,818. The official majority in Lock Haven is 178 for license.

Attempts at highway robbery have been frequent, of late, in Mauch Chunk.

Able's splendid new opera house, in Easton, was opened on Monday night. E. L. Davenport played Hamlet.

An Allentown policeman got drunk and went to sleep, and mischievous citizens despoiled him of his badge of authority.

Of the Snyder murder at Bethlehem the Allentown *Chronicle says*: It is now, as it has been from the first, the firm determination of the authorities to sift this dark murder to the very bottom, if it be possible so to do. When the Coroner's jury is again re-assembled the suspicions that have within the last two days settled upon certain new and prominent parties residing in Bethlehem, will be fully ventilated. It will be ascertained, if can be, where the dirk was purchased and who the purchaser was, thereby tracing it to the Lehigh river. All the witnesses who can be found, having knowledge of any kind relative to any of the details of this matter will be subjected to vigorous examinations and be made to disclose all they know. Before delivering the dirk and knife into the hands of the Coroner, Officer Scheetz marked them, and also the pieces of the sheath, in order that he will know them to swear to their identity when he testifies before the Coroner's jury at the next sitting. Although the High Constable of Bethlehem has retired from the field, Detectives Tillie, of New York, Morris, Yohe, Johnson, and others, are still at work upon what slight traces can be gotten hold of. Whatever they can accomplish will be testified to before the Coroner's jury at the next sitting. The adjournment was made to next Monday at ten o'clock A. M., but the Coroner thinks it possible he will recall the jury this week one day. A man has been found who will testify that on the evening of the murder he saw Monroe Snyder enter the east foot-path of the Lehigh bridge a few minutes subsequent to the arrival of the Cincinnati express.

OHIO NEWS.

One manufacturing company in Springfield shipped, on Monday, a whole train load of reapers and mowers to the West and Southwest, which were valued at $45,000.

The Tiffin Paper Mill Company, with a capital stock of $60,000, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State on Saturday.

A school-teacher named Coffield, of Mad River township, Clark county, was attacked in his school-room, on Friday last, by a man named Samson Miller; and in defending himself inflicted a number of wounds with a pen-knife, which will probably cause Miller's death. There was an old grudge between the parties, but the present attack was made on account of the daughter of Miller having been suspended from school by Coffield because of unseemly conduct.

An exciting case at Urbana, which has occupied the present term of Court for several days, under the Adair Liquor Law, wherein Margaret Martin, of St. Paris sued John Biddle for five thousand dollars damages for selling liquor to her husband, has been decided, the jury awarding the plaintiff one thousand dollars.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: Half a dozen lawyers in Northern Ohio are "pricking up their ears" and assuming judicial looks in the hope that Judge Sherman will resign.

Northampton has a five legged calf.

The ice-dealers of Toledo are in luck. They have their houses stored with ice from forty-four to forty-eight inches in thickness.

The Crestline *Democrat*, whose editor is Senator from the Crawford district, has interviewed General Thomas Ewing, Jr., and expresses his belief that the General will not decline the Democratic nomination for for Governor, this year, if it is tendered him.

A woman entered a Cleveland street railway car, the other day, having with her a pet poodle. The conductor informed her that dogs were not allowed in the car, and intimated that she must eject him. This she refused to do. He then told her that if she didn't put the dog out, he would do it himself, and wouldn't be responsible for damages to the canine either. This lone, lorn female, helpless and unprotected, fell upon her bended knees and beg the heartless conductor to deal gently with her lovely pet; not any. She just got up from the seat, whipped out her little revolver, and told the heartless conductor that if he didn't drive on and let her dog alone, she would administer a dose of cold lead in true Laura Fair style. The conductor drove on, and all the ladies in the car cheered the woman pulling him by ringing the bell; and they didn't wait till they reached a crossing, but got right out as fast as they could, and the woman and her dog and pistol were the only passengers left.

The Daily *Sun*, Dayton, has suspended after a short career, and the people of that city have now to rely upon the old fashioned luminary.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: We came "within one" of having a fire in the *Leader* buildings a few days since, the origin of which would have most probably baffled all investigation. A hard wood plug had been put into a hole in a gas pipe that runs along the ceiling in the job rooms, several feet from any burner, and in a position where no one could even suppose it would catch fire. About six inches of it projected a belt running from one pully to another and in operation during the day. About four days after the plug had been driven into the pipe it was noticed, but the night light in front of light, as if from a burner, burst forth from the side of the plug, which was already charred and being rapidly burned up. How the plug caught fire, how a steady flame of light could suddenly burst out from the side of it was of course a subject of anxious inquiry. No one had lighted and no fire had been used near it. The only conclusion possible was that it was caused by electricity from the belt, and a full investigation confirmed this conclusion. Had it happened in the night time it might have enkindled an extensive conflagration, and its origin would never have been known. Many destructive fires may have started in this manner, their cause remaining forever unknown. It is an incident worth bearing in mind, and proves that too much care cannot be taken in guarding against fire.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson died at Northampton Center, Cuyahoga county, recently, at the age of ninty-eight years.

Two boys in Middletown, aged respectively fourteen and fifteen years, desired to see the world, but had no money to pay expenses. There father were merchants, however, and the boys "had the run of the drawer;" and they appropriated little by little therefrom, until, by strict attention to the business and close economy, they had got $210, when they packed their carpet-bags and started for New York. At Dayton they aroused the suspicion of the police by a profuse display of greenbacks, were arrested and their fathers sent for, who came and took the enterprising youths home.

Boston is rapidly rising from its ashes. The buildings in process of erection are of a much more substantial character than their predecessors; the walls are massive in thickness, there is less wood work introduced, the fronts will be more generally of iron, brick and marble than was the case in the old stores, and appliances will be introduced very generally for their protection against fire.

FROM NEW BETHLEHEM, PA.

Progress of the Bennett's Branch Railway—Cold Weather and Dull Times.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEW BETHLEHEM, CLARION COUNTY, PA., March 4, 1873.

Mr. Wilson, Chief Engineer of the Bennett's Branch Railroad on the part of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, has taken the job of track laying from Mr. Baldwin, and has given it to Mr. Murphy, an experienced track layer. Mr. Murphy has employed Michael Guilford, of the Erie and Pacific Railroad, as foreman. Mr. Baldwin is a good track layer, and did his work well, but was too slow, hence the change. Twenty teams are kept ahead of the men, hauling ties and back ballast. A large force of men are at work. Yesterday, for all it was so bitter cold, almost half a mile of track was laid. By Saturday the road will be completed to this station.

The weather is very cold, and sleighing good outside of our borough. Times are a little dull, as the weather is too cold for mechanics to work outside. H. A.

Avert the Danger.

The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meterological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a fearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health and comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, &c., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say, that the discomforts which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give Immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock, for the receipt of deposits, from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, interest added at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Rules of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jno S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, H. Hartman Rahm, Chas. C. Sniveley, Christianne Fay, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell AND Co's
Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasaus Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice socket of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a full stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP—
HARRY C. McKNIGHT
Is admitted a Partner in our business from February 1st, 1873.
S. A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers,
115 Wood street.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

Attention, Capitalists!
For a Permanent and Paying Investment, Subscribe to the Capital Stock of the
U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Co.,
Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.
Capital Stock $400,000. Shares $100 Each.
Tinners, Capitalists, and all persons seeking a SAFE INVESTMENT for surplus means, are invited to investigate the present status of this Company, and the tangible and undisputed basis upon which its Board of Direction assume that the stock will pay a dividend of 40 PER CENT. annually.
Not a box of Tin or Terne Plates has ever been made in the United States, while 75 per cent of all the plates made in England are imported to this country. In 1872, 2,364,814 boxes of Tin Plates were imported in the two weeks of 1873, ending January 25, th re were imported 17,181 boxes.
A Birmingham (England) paper says: "Of our total shipments of Tin Plates, the United States absorb nearly 75 per cent. The quantity last year showing a striking increase compared with a 1871. We understand that this manufacture is now being undertaken in America, and some of the trade, therefore, will be lost to us."
The Company has purchased land for the works near McKeesport, Pa., on the Monongahela River, and in the heart of the Coal and Coke region, and will have railroad and river transportation to all parts of the country. Also, the Letters Patent of Wm. G. Davies for coating plates, which patent gives the Company 25 per cent. advantage over any competing manufactory of Tin Plate that may be established.
Stock Books are now open at the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank and Trust Company, corner Wylie avenue and Homestead Bank, 244 Hoosier avenue, Allegheny City.
DIRECTORS:
J. D. STROUS, WASHINGTON JARVIS,
D. W. RIGGS, HENRY H. DENMAN,
A. W. COWEN, JERD. PROTZMAN,
WILLIAM O. DAVIES.
OFFICERS.
J. D. STROUS: President and Treasurer.
M. V. B. COWEN, Secretary.
J. D. Strous is now calling on the citizens, soliciting stock. TTS

REMOVAL!
THE OFFICE OF THE
Pittsburgh Paper Mfg. Co.
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
32 WOOD STREET

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh, March 4th, 1873.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 2d day of March, A. D., 1873, a Warrant in Bankruptcy has issued against the Estate of ANDREW HARTUPEE, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove his debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register, No. 162 DIAMOND STREET, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 24TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

BEAVER COLLEGE.
$76 50 Pays for Spring Session.
OPENING APRIL 1.
7TH R. T. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—
SEWICKLEY PROPERTY.
A Brick House of 3 Rooms and 1 Acre of Ground, with all kinds of Fruit and Outbuildings. Price low and terms easy. Inquire at
PARK S

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising the most of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to the principal ports of Europe. Queenstown, Liverpool, London.

DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit, payable at any point in England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Sells PUTS and CALLS on all active Stocks in New York Market.

Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office. Privileges a specialty.

Constant communication by telegraph with New York. Full information given at all times. Orders solicited.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, J. V. MCDONALD, JAMES S. BRADY, M. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL RUWER, C. A. PETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, HENRY KINGSLEY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. D. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Individuals, on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1873.

The discount market is still working close. The applications for loans are not large, but currency balances are low and are kept down by heavy local checking. The more acceptable paper is passed, but a considerable amount of good names have to go over till to-morrow awaiting their turn, favors being restricted to those having the greatest claims upon them. In the open market the offerings are quite large and liberal, and there is no private capital seeking investment. The demand was well distributed through the different departments of trade and money was wanted mainly for regular business purposes as there was little paper of a speculative character offering. Rates of interest remain firm and unchanged. Depositors being supplied at from 9 to 10 per cent., and in the open market 10 to 12 per cent. was obtained, according to the character of the paper. Short rates were taken in preference to longer time.

Insurance topics are so nearly allied to financial ones, and all business men being interested as policy holders in either fire or life companies, that some reference to them on occasion may be considered as within our province.

The representatives of home companies are such very *leptodermatous* creatures that the slightest puncture of their cuticle produces a species of *rabies*; life companies from their greater catholicity are more pachydermatous. In these days of the acknowledged benefits of life assurance, a policy on the life of a business man is as necessary as a policy on his stock of goods, and the amount carried in each case should be equally considered as an element in making up his commercial rating.

The general attention which was directed to the subject by the action of the Mutual Life in proposing to reduce her rates, has caused policy holders to inquire as to the actual cost of insurance, where it can be most cheaply, and at the same time safely bought, and as to the propriety of paying the cheap rates large over charges, to be returned to them without interest in the course of one or five years under the name of dividends. Why not pay a stated, fixed premium, which shall be the actual cost of the insurance, with a sufficient margin for legitimate profits and to cover contingencies, and do away with the delusive misrepresentations under the name of dividends.

It is a good sign when a company with ample capital to guarantee its contracts comes forward and offers insurance on its merits, stripped of all the trash of "special terms" and "extraordinary dividends," and proposes a plain contract that does not require diligential calculus to explain.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that we notice the formation of a local Board of Managers, composed of some of our leading business and professional men, representing the National Life Insurance Company, which meets all the requirements referred to. These gentlemen show their faith by their works, by taking large amounts of insurance themselves, and thus recommend others to go and do likewise.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of '81	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1880	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾
New 5s	113	113
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency	114	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Sixes	114

—The country is steadily improving in credit, and thus advancing towards a resumption of specie payments and to the establishment of permanent sources of wealth. During the war our exports fell two hundred and thirteen millions, and we have been obliged to send out many bonds to meet the emergency. We did so after the Revolution and after the war of 1812, but met them at maturity, and in the interval between the shipment and the payment used the capital thus borrowed to revive our industry and commerce. We have used the capital which we have thus recently borrowed for the last two or three years in building twelve thousand miles of railway, costing more than five hundred millions. These have proved a valuable acquisition, for they have added at least an equal amount to the value of our land, are mortgaged for nothing, and help to facilitate the payment of our debt to Europe. Our exports are still progressive. Their growth, when compared with that of our imports, proves that we shall have no occasion in future to ship to Europe any large amount of our bonds, and that we are fast improving our situation. The following tabular statement shows the growth of our commerce during the last three calendar years. In this the excess of foreign goods are deducted from the imports, thus giving the actual consumption:

	Imports.	Exports.
For 1868	$361,000,000	$442,000,000
For 1869	441,000,000	462,000,000
For 18.0	456,000,000	508,000,000

In the above table the imports are given in gold values, the exports partly in gold and partly in currency, as recorded in our custom houses, and down to 1870, while gold was thirty, to thirty-five per cent above currency, the gold value of the imports greatly exceeded the gold value of our exports; but during the last year there has been not only a gain of forty-three millions of dollars in the exports, while the imports have gained but two millions, but there has been a further gain of sixty millions of dollars in the gold value of our exports by the latter part of 1872. A gain of nearly one hundred millions in the effective power of our exports in a single year throws a golden light upon the future.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 5, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	115	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
Canton	54½	54½	54½	54½
Western Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Adams Express	56½	56½	56½	56½
American Express	56½	56½	56½	56½
United States Express	56½	56½	56½	56½
New York Central	124½	124½	124½	124¾
Erie	64½	64½	64¾	64¾
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	129½	129½	129½	129½
Chicago and R. I.	111½	111½	111½	111½
Chicago and N. W.	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	111½	111½	111½	111½
Pittsburgh	97½	97½	97½	97½
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½
Wabash pref.	74½	74½	74½	74½
Toledo and Wabash	50½	50½	50½	50½
Chicago and Alton	109	109	109	109
Alton and St. Louis pref.	70	70	70	70
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½
Cleveland and Toledo	111	111	111	111
Columbus and Indiana Central	78	78	78	78
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39½	39½	39½	39½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	70	70	70	70
Atlantic Mail	36½	36½	36½	36½

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	95½	Phila. and Erie	29
Reading	97½	Minehill and S. H.	37½
Little Schuylkill	12½	Pittsburgh	72
Old Creek & A. V. R.	25½	A. V. R. R.	99
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	Central Transport	48

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather has moderated in a good degree, and hopes are again revived that spring is near at hand. With regard to the markets we have little new to give the reader. Prices are just about the same as at last report, and the probabilities are that the week will remain as until the close of winter and the opening of navigation in all our rivers.

Below we give the receipts of grain at the elevator and by rail and river since our last:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bushels	3,139	1,000
Oats, bushels	4,907	3,547
	RAIL AND RIVER.	
Wheat, sacks	161	534
Oats, sacks		

The following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Receipts 60 bbls. Sales at 75c to $1 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition. Market dull.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand light at 5@6c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash 4½@4½c; refined 5½@6c; pots, 9¼@9½c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3¾ @4c; niter cake, 4½@5c; stock lead 6c.

BEANS—Sales extra $2 90 ₱ bushel; at $1 65 ₱ bbl; No 2 $1 15.

BAGGING—$6 00 ₱ case of 6 dozen each.

BRIER—Clover seed $5 50@6 00; timothy seed $3 60@3 90; flaxseed $1 95@2 00 ₱ bush.

TALLOW—Yellow 6½c; refined 7½@7¾c.

WHISKY—Highwines 90c ₱ gal.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No.	Hogs, No.	Sheep, No.	Hor's, Mules, No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.
Wednesday, March 5	1,200	1,800	2,400	90
Wednesday, March 5	2,0	1,300	1,400	16

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No.	Hogs, No.	Sheep, No.	Hor's, Mules, No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.
Wednesday, March 5	200	1,300	1,400	16

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day are fair. The market is moderately active, with a better feeling ruling the trade than did yesterday. The receipts are not so heavy as expected, and, with an increased attendance of buyers, sellers are holding firm. The indications are that a ruling good, active and firm market. Prime and extra cattle are in light supply, and of course are in better demand. Following are the current rates:

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, 25 50 to $6 65; extra 1,300 lbs steers, $6 10 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $5 70 to $5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 50 to $4 75; common $4 00 to $4 25; bulls $3 50 to $4; cows $3 50 to $5.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day more liberal than at any time for a week.

Trade opened this morning with a full supply of York hogs on sale, and the market ruled slower with prices off at least 10c ₱ 100 lbs. Philadelphia hogs are in light supply, but the demand is correspondingly so, and prices are not very firm.

Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia $6 00; prime do $5 75 to $5 90; prime Yorkers $5 35 to $5 45; fair do $5 20.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep to-day have been heavy, thirteen car loads arriving on one train. The market during the forenoon was moderately active at about last week's figures, but toward noon the market declined on account of the free receipts, and some sellers reported it off from 4c to 4½c.

At this writing trade is dull at the following rates:

Extra 100 lbs. fine wool, $6 75; extra $5 fine wool, $6 50; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 60; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 00.

Sales.

Following are some sales made to-day, which will give the reader a fair idea of the market:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	Cattle.				
20	30,000	$5 80	20	31,000	$6 00
20	30,000	5 75	1	1,500	4 00
7	10,500	5 25	1	1,200	3 00
19	28,500	5 00	4	6,000	5 50
1	1,500	4 00	4	6,000	5 00
1	1,500	3 00	2	3,000	4 50
	Hogs.				
32	10,240	Price. 5 90	30	Weight. 9,600	Price. 5 75
30	9,600	5 80	30	9,600	5 70
30	9,600	5 80	30	9,600	5 70
30	9,600	5 80	30	9,600	5 70
	Sheep.				
No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
200	28,000	$6 00	200	28,000	$5 75
200	27,200	6 00	200	29,000	5 75
200	27,200	6 00	200	29,000	5 75
200	27,200	6 00	200	29,000	5 75

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115a115⅛.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1873.—P. M.

MONEY.

Money market close during the early hours of the day, call loans ranged from 1-32 to 3-64; an easier feeling prevailed in the afternoon and the rate gradually declined from 1-16 to 4 per cent at the close. Telegrams from Washington say no action has taken in Congress relative to the re-issue of $44,000,000 of currency. A large operator made a considerable loan of Pacific Mail Company stock on the pledge of Western Union at 52.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange firmer and closing at 109a109¾.

GOLD.

Gold strong, opening at 115¾, fell to 115, and closing at 115a115⅛. Loans at 1a7 per cent. for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $22,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $117,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady.

U. S. coup 1867	115¾	5 20s, 1867	116⅝
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	116⅝
5-20s, 1864	113¾	New 5s	113¾
5-20s, 1865	115¾	6-20s	111
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet, except for Tennessees and South Carolinas, the former better and the latter lower.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, 6s, old	80¾	North Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	80¾	North Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	59		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad mortgages active and firm, except Union Pacific incomes, which are lower.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened firm, particularly on Pacific Mail and Erie, the former being 2¼ and the latter 1 per cent. above yesterday's closing rates. Pacific did not hold its advance and fell during the day, with numerous sales at 84¾, from which there was a recovery to 85, at which it closed firm. Erie opened at 65¾, fell to 64¾, and closed at 65. Western Union was telegraphed by a clique from 87¾ to 84¾, recovering to 85¾. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central advanced during the day from 4¾ to 5 on a strong buying movement, the stock being largely covered in short interest. Lake Shore urged from 93½ to 94¾, closing at 94¾. Rock Island ranged from 113¾ to 114¾, closing at a lower rate. Union Pacific ranged from 83¾ to 84¾. Ohio 45½ to 45¾, and Alabama 113 to 114¾. The whole market closed weak.

Canton	100	do preferred	73
Western U. Tel Co	86½	Wabash	72¾
Quicksilver	36¼	do preferred	84
Cantn Express	94½	Ft. Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo & Co	84	Terre Haute	19
American Express	66	do preferred	40
U. S. Express	12¾	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	85	do preferred	113
N. Y. Central	124½	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Erie	65	C. C. & I. C.	5
do preferred	74	Burlington & Quincy	110
Adams	122¾	Lake Shore	93¾
do preferred	124	Michigan Central	93½
Indiana Central	5	Illinois Central	130
do preferred	25½	Dalton Paper	25½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	Central Pacific	104
do preferred	89	Union	84¾
Rock Island	114	Del. & Lackawanna	108
Chicago & N. W.	87¾	Hartford & Erie	8¾
do preferred	87¾	Bankers Bill	109¾
St. Paul	32½		

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,624 head; total for the week 3,248 head; last week 3,248 head; total for the week 6,496 head. Market dull and 25@50c lower; sales 18 Illinois steers, 1,063 to 1,230 lbs, $5 25@6 12½; 256 Canadian steers, 1,012 to 1,312 lbs, $5 75@6 00; 80 Missouri steers, 1,261 lbs, $5 37½; 180 Texas steers, 1,094 lbs, $4 87½; 18 Ohio steers, 1,175 lbs, $5 75; Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 1,800 head; total for the week 4,600 head; by a clique; full but little stock arriving; no sales to record. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head; total for the week 3,200 head; market dull; 10 car loads in pens for sale; bulk of receipts brought consignments; prices nominal at $5 20@5 50.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Flour quiet; double Cox; choice $9 25@11 50. Corn easier; mixed 58c; yellow 60c. Oats firmer at 60@61c. Pork dull; mess $19 50; prime $16; choice $23. Pork firm; mess held at 11c. Bulk meats 6¼@7½c; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¾@10c; clear 10c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 12½@12¾c; clear 13c. Sugar—Fair to prime 7¾@8¾c; choice 9@9¾c. Sugar—Strictly fair to fully fair 8¾@9c; prime to choice 9¾@10c; centrifugal 9¾@10c; common to fair 7¾@8¾c; strictly prime 10c. Whisky dull; 90c. Coffee 20@23c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged at 1 30@1 31 for No 2 red. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 39@40c. Oats steady and unchanged at 30@34c. Provisions strong. Bulk shoulders 8¾c. Lard firm at 9½c. Hams 13¼@13½c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Silesia	March 6	Hamburg	
California	March 8	Liverpool	
City of Brooklyn	March 8	Liverpool	
Pereire	March 8	France	
Republic	March 8	Havre	
Washington	March 9	Havre	
Cambria	March 12	Liverpool	
Italy	March 12	Liverpool	
Glamorgan	March 12	Cardiff	
Minnesota	March 12	Liverpool	
Minnesota	March 12	Liverpool	
City of Brussels	March 13	Liverpool	
Adriatic	March 15	Liverpool	
Parthia	March 19	Liverpool	
Canada	March 19	Liverpool	
Manhattan	March 19	Liverpool	
Westphalia	March 20	Hamburg	
City of Antwerp	March 22	Liverpool	
Ville de Paris	March 22	Havre	
Baltic	March 22	Liverpool	
Arragon	March 26	Havre	
Celtic	March 26	Liverpool	
Greece	March 26	Liverpool	
Wyoming	March 27	Liverpool	
Thuringia	March 27	Hamburg	
City of New York	March 29	Liverpool	
Ohio	March 29	Liverpool	
City of Paris	March 29	Liverpool	
Abyssinia	April 2	Liverpool	
Nevada	April 9	Liverpool	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 5, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and easier; No 2 spring Chicago $1 22 seller April; $1 20¾ seller March; No 3 do $1 08. Corn steady with a moderate demand; 31¾@31¾c for regular; 32¼@32¾c for fresh; rejected 27½c. Oats steady; 25¾c for No 2; 22@23c for rejected. Rye—Demand active and prices advanced to 64@65c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm at 72¾@73c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork higher; sales at $14 45 for seller April; $14 10 seller February. Lard strong and quiet at 7¾@8c, cash, or seller March. Cut meats unsettled, generally held higher; quiet for middles for loose shoulders 4¾c seller March.

DRESSED HOGS—$5 70@5 80.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 20½c; sales of futures, 11,000 bales, as follows: March 19 13-16@20 1-16c; April 20¼c 20 7-16c; May 20 11-16@20 13-16c; June 21 1-16@21 3-16c. Flour dull but unchanged. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and fairly active; No 2 spring, with scarcely any export demand; No 2 Northwest $1 46; white Illinois spring, in store, $1 50; No 2 Milwaukee $1 45@1 46¾. Corn firmer and in fair demand; receipts 74,000 bushels; sales 60,000 bushels; new mixed western 56@56½c; old 57½c; new western, mixed 54@55c; white 56@57c. Eggs dull at 22c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 18@20½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 74c. Rice steady at 8@8¾c. Petroleum—Crude 8½c; refined 20½c. Leather in fair request at 28@31c; Quinco 27@28½c. Wools steady; double extra Ohio 52c; pooled 50c; fine unwashed 37c; medium 42@43c; fleece washed 50@52c; fine unwashed 34@35c; combing 45@47c; delaine 48@50c. Pig iron dull and unchanged. Copper steady at 36½c. Tin dull and unchanged. Lead dull; sales of 300 tons at 6½c. Spelter dull; sales 100 tons at 7½c. Freights to Liverpool steady; cotton 7-32d; corn 3d; wheat 6d.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 5, 1873.

River closed, with four and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer at fifteen at noon. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 5, 1873.

River stationary, with five and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer twenty-three at six P. M. C.

Wheeling W. Va

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 5, 1873.

Weather clear and cold, but moderated considerably since last night. River full of heavy ice. Navigation totally suspended. River five feet seven inches and falling. M.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

The boats in port loading will leave as soon as here is sufficient water.

The weather is moderating. The stage of water, however, is too low for navigable purposes. The gauge at the foot of Market street indicated three feet and falling. The wind is in the right direction for rain, which would be very acceptable, in order to let the boats out that are loading.

THE Edinburg, aground in the Arkansas river, threw 700 bales of cotton overboard to be relieved.

By the warm weather continues, the Brownsville packets will probably resume operations this evening.

MONDAY'S St. Louis *Globe* says: The Ironsides, of Gray's line, arrived in from Cairo and left for the ohio dotup, where her barges are being loaded for the Ohio river.

MR. B. D. Durfee, engineer of the Pauline Carroll, wears a valuable diamond pin which was presented o him by a wealthy young lady for saving her life at the time of the wreck.

THE Clifford on her way to Jefferson went two miles above Carolina Bluffs to the steamer Aid, quite active and market exceptionally strong and regular. Shawls of spring styles active, and agents have received large orders for their new productions. Polka spot and medium colored prints in good request. Gingham move briskly and several makes are sold up by agents. Woolens rather quiet. The *Daily Bulletin* says: Foreign goods quiet. The auction rooms sold ribbons and dress fabrics to-day and were crowded with buyers.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—Cotton dull; low middling 18½c. Flour easy; extra family $7 25; fancy $8 25. Grain unchanged. Mess pork advanced to $15 00. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¾@10c; clear sides 10¾@10¾c. Hams—Plain 12@12½c; sugar cured 12¾@13c, all packed. Bulk meats—Shoulders 7¾@7½c; clear rib sides 9¾@10c; clear sides 10¼@10¾c; sugar cured hams 13@13c. Lard firm; hams 10c, all loose; 9¾c higher for packed. Lard—Choice leaf, in tierces, 9¾c; kegs 9¾@9½c; good 7½c. Whisky—Demand good at 86@87c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Flour in improved demand; extra $6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 75@8 62½; State, Indiana and Ohio $8 75@9 00. Wheat dull; red $1 92@1 95; amber $1 95@1 98. Corn in improved demand at 56@56c; white 62c. Oats in good demand; white 38@40c; mixed 37@38c. Barley—Choice lots, in store, 90@95c; good 75@80c. Whisky—Demand good at 86@87c.

THE government has, by act of Congress, appointed the Louisville and Jeffersonville canal, debts and all, and reduced the toll one-half, or twenty-five cents per ton, toll measurement. The President will sign the bill.

RUCK ISLAND has only two blocks of ground which is used as a steamboat landing, and the ferry docks are to be located on the middle of it, which makes he room for steamboats to land, discharge and receive cargoes difficult. The matter should be remedied.

THE SITUATION AT LOUISVILLE.—The river is too low for loads to pass the falls, and all the boats will have to pass through in canal. The declining river is mid four feet deep in the canal locks, and no coalboats, barges or steamers drawing over four feet can pass through until the mud is removed.

THE following towboats have laid up at Middleport on account of the low: Lioness No. 2, Coal Valley Wash, Resolute, Blue Licks and Tom Lyon, with barges. The Sampson No. 2, landing in a snow storm at Syracuse, Monday night, sunk a coal barge or Nye & Edwards, containing seven thousand bushels of coal.

WHILST the Crescent City was passing over Rainbow rage for some of her barges grounded, and broke loose from the boat and the balance of the tow. In clearing past the bar the pilot of the barge box, and several stanchions and knees of the barge were carried away, and about 100 feet of the nosing of the Crescent City boat was lost.

CAPT. JOHN K. BOOTH has sold to the Ohio River Salt and Transportation Company, the towboat Liberty No. 4, and the barges, Bill Brannock and Perry Tharp. The Liberty and barges are now en route from New Orleans to St. Louis to load with ore for Iron river, and will be turned over to her new owners upon her arrival at Ironton.

IN the New Orleans *Republican* of Friday we find that the following steamers have been seized by United States Marshal Packard: Utah, libeled by J. Murphy and others; Thompson Bean, libeled by Young & Price; W. F. Curtis, libeled by the United states; Frank Pargoud, libeled by Alex. White; and the Ouachita Belle, libeled by Alex. Hunter.

THE Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* says: A number of years have passed since ice was seen floating in the river here in March. On board the Mollie Stevens, Chief Clerk Stanislas Peppard recalled an ice reminiscence dating back to 1856. During the latter part of December of that year, the Washington City left Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, and was near the last of March when she again entered that port, having been ninety days on the round trip, and run through heavy ice the whole time. Captain Wash. Ewing was master of the Mollie Stevens, and is now commander, and Mr. Peppard was in her office. Wharfmaster Sol. Milner was serving on the Washington City in the capacity of watchman.

THE Memphis Friday's *Avalanche* says: Arkansas river pilots are scarce and in active demand. The Tiger Wind left certain stage handed yesterday, her captain having to stand watch with Ad. Wasson, while the Check was compelled to lay over, because no pilot could be obtained.

THE repairs of the West Wind foot up something over $7,000, and will now and soon as she now is, is a cheap business boat at $10,000.

THE steamer West Wind had several hundred dollars worth of her boiler deck on the starboard side yesterday, by drifting heavily against the Potomac. The pilot, Nettie Jones was trying to pull her out into the river at the time of the accident, when a sudden squall of wind carried her down into the Potomac. A quantity of freight piled on the boiler deck, tumbled into the river, while a portion fell over on the lower deck of the Potomac. The damages can be repaired without trouble or delay to the steamer.

FREIGHT on cotton from Hatchie river to this city is $2 50 per bale. From Black river to this city $3 50, and from Jacksonport $2 50. From points along the river above and below here, freight is $1 per bale. From Jacksonport to New Orleans, rates are $5 50 per bale, and last week cotton from Port Smith to New Orleans was $4 per bale. From here to New Orleans rates are $1 50 and $2 per bale.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

O. H. Allerton, 46 bales hay; Reese Owens & Co, 23 do; Jas. H. Moore & Co, 10 casks oil; Dilworth, Bros, 25 do; Sellers & Co, 50 bales hay; Fitts, Lyle & Co, 2 packages; Mc Nish & Ri., 1 case mdse; Myers & Jones, 3 do; Mattfeld, Dix & Co, 1 case mdse; Jones & Laughlins, 1 car iron; Jno. Schmidt, 1 case mdse; Wm. Wells, 1 do; Hood, Mc Ed & Co, 200 bags oats; Dilworth & Ti, 270 sacks oats; G A Kyster, 2 bbls mdse; J. & A. Mc Cleave, 1 do do; Jno. Fleming & Co, 2 do do; Jno. Kay & Co, 2 do do; Volgt, Mahon & Co, 15 bags coffee; Kuhn & Co, 50 bbls whisky; Reed & Bro, 1 bale cards; Smith, Lea & Co, 1 car do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Kidder, Peabody & Co, 1 do do; Wm. Flemming, 1 do do; Hastings & Co, 1 do do; Bidlings & Co, 1 do do; Jno Dochler, 1 oak ware; Young & B, 10 empty oil cans; Mullen, S & Co, 1 box leather; Douglas, H & co, 2 bbls; H Pemberton, 2 cans slaves; Johnson, H & co, 2 do; Crooks, Graf, & Co, 1 case mdse; Jno. Scott, 1 do; J. L. Keer, Freight's Ground, 1 do; Hamilton, S & Co, 2 cars lumber; M Steele & Son, 1 bgs c seed.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Slack & S, 1 car lumber; S. D. Hill, 1 do do; T A Mahon, 1 do do; Beckert & Co, 1 do bar; Carnegie, K & M, 60 do do bick; W Frank & Son, 2 do; straw; S Reynolds, 1 do do; Jno Clay, 1 do do; Phillips & Co, 1 do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Gilmore & co, 2 racks loading; H Gardiner, 1 case mdse; Spragg, C & Co, 1 car do; J Hodge, 2 bbls mdse; Geo Stewart, 1 car shipstuff; Reynolds & co, 2 bbls mdse; Krumpe & Kim, 10 do do; Baldings & Co, 1 do do; Jno Dochler, 1 oak ware; Young & B, 10 empty oil cans; Mullen, S & Co, 1 box leather; Douglas, H & co, 2 bbls; H Pemberton, 2 cans slaves; Johnson, H & co, 2 do; Crooks, Graf, & Co, 1 case mdse; Jno. Scott, 1 do; J. L. Keer, Freight's Ground, 1 do; Hamilton, S & Co, 2 cars lumber; M Steele & Son, 1 bgs c seed.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.

CLEVELAND STATION.—Harbaugh, M & O, 5 cars ironstone; John K, mdse, 1 car coal; Chas Beckert, 1 do do; Wm Ford, 1 car do; Chas Beckert, 1 do do; Wm Ford, 1 car do; Gilmore & co, 1 car do; Jno Mc Cullough & co, 50 bbls whisky; Reed & Bro, 1 bale cards; Hamilton & co, 1 bbl do; 1 box do; S A Kidder, 1 do do; Jno McCord, 1 do do; Jno Bissinger, 1 do do; Spragg, C & Co, 1 car do; Krumpe & Kim, 10 do do; Baldings & Co, 1 do do; Jno Dochler, 1 oak ware; Young & B, 10 empty oil cans; Mullen, S & Co, 1 box leather; Douglas, H & co, 2 bbls; H Pemberton, 2 cans slaves; Johnson, H & co, 2 do; Crooks, Graf, & Co, 1 case mdse; Jno. Scott, 1 do; J. L. Keer, Freight's Ground, 1 do; Hamilton, S & Co, 2 cars lumber; M Steele & Son, 1 bgs c seed.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Slack & S, 1 car lumber; S. D. Hill, 1 do do; T A Mahon, 1 do do; Beckert & Co, 1 do bar; Carnegie, K & M, 60 do do bick; W Frank & Son, 2 do; straw; S Reynolds, 1 do do; Gilmore & co, 2 racks loading; H Gardiner, 1 case mdse; Spragg, C & Co, 1 car do; J Hodge, 2 bbls mdse; Geo Stewart, 1 car shipstuff; Reynolds & co, 2 bbls mdse; Krumpe & Kim, 10 do do; Baldings & Co, 1 do do; Jno Dochler, 1 oak ware; Young & B, 10 empty oil cans; Mullen, S & Co, 1 box leather; Douglas, H & co, 2 bbls; H Pemberton, 2 cans slaves; Johnson, H & co, 2 do; Crooks, Graf, & Co, 1 case mdse; Jno.

THE VERY LATEST.

LOUISIANA FACTION WAR.

Hostilities Renewed Yesterday.

The Police Attacked by the Fu lon Militia—Artillery and Musketry Firing—Militia Repulsed—Two Men Killed and Several Wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The Seventh Precinct station house was quietly taken possession of last night by the McHenry militia. No resistance was offered by the Metropolitans on duty there, and no effort has been made to-day to dispossess the militia. It is understood further advances or movements will be made by the militia to-night, previous moves will be made by the police. For twenty squares to-night all have been called from their beats and concentrated about the stations, their bears and concentrated about the stations, Mechanics Institute, etc.

At about half past nine o'clock to-night a squad of perhaps fifty men attacked the Third Precinct station, firing into the building. They were repulsed by the police, but were quickly reinforced by about three hundred and fifty men. These were attacked by Gen. Badger with about two hundred policemen and a piece of artillery, and for about five minutes a sharp rattle of musketry ensued. Both parties maintained their position during this time, but at the second discharge of the cannon, the militia retreated through to Jackson Square, and has an hour since not appeared relieved their comrades, who remained during the struggle within the building. One man, a Mr. Harbage, was killed and several were wounded.

FULLER PARTICULARS.

Between nine and ten o'clock to-night the McHenry militia attacked the third precinct police station. They commenced the attack by firing into the building. The firing was returned by the police. Soon after General Badger, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, moved down Charles street to Canal, with about two hundred men and one piece of artillery. Quite a large crowd had by this time collected about Jackson Square, and on the streets leading thereto. When near the crowd Gen. Badger ordered them to disperse. The militia refused to give way, when the police fired a blank cartridge, and soon after another shot was fired. This time the gun was loaded with grape. By this one man was killed and several wounded. Another charge of grape was fired, and some ten or twelve are reported wounded, but only one man reported killed. As far as known, only one policeman was wounded during the entire fight. At one time the firing was quite brisk, resembling a picket skirmish. For powder expended and the time make the damage is remarkably light. The grape of the Metropolitans was more than the militia bargained for, and they quickly retired in a weakened reality. Many of them are reported to have skedaddled in great disorder.

The United States troops about eleven o'clock reached the scene of the conflict, and the remaining militia retired, leaving Shaffer, Hoffman and Colonel Kellogg'ites are jubilant and the McHenryites quite the reverse. United States troops now occupy Jackson Square and other points in the city, and will no doubt prevent further disorder. All reports about compromise are unfounded. As far as known to-day, a compromise is improbable, in fact now regarded impossible.

A company of the United States Cavalry at one o'clock passed up Camp street to General Emory's headquarters, but soon returned to the Custom House square. They are held in readiness to assist the police in quelling any attack that may be made. No further trouble is apprehended to-night, the militia being satisfied at leaving them in possession.

The city is full of rumors. At this hour (2:30 A. M.) the streets are almost deserted. Up to twelve o'clock they were crowded with people, everybody discussing the latest news from the seat of war. Thousands of rumors were current, but the facts in the case have been given above.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Affairs in Spain—Street Conflicts in Madrid Apprehended.

MADRID, March 5.—The bill introduced in the National Assembly yesterday by Senor Figueirs, President of the Ministry, does not meet with the approval hoped for by the government. A meeting of two hundred and thirty-six radical deputies, the majority of the entire Assembly, met on Tuesday evening, and unanimously disapproved of the proposition for the suspension of sitting and prorogation of the Cortes. A permanent committee is to be elected to-day, and it is expected will consist of thirty members of the different Cortes. There are troubles in Madrid and street conflicts are apprehended. The republicans are greatly excited and demand the dissolution of the Assembly. The government has decided to make the Alfonsist Soldiers obey orders. It is communicated to Senor Castelar the congratulation of the United States upon the establishment of the Spanish Republic.

French Troops in Algiers Seriously Menaced by Arabs.

PARIS, March 5.—A dispatch from Algiers says that seven hundred French troops, under Gallett Chartres, were surrounded in the extreme south of Algeria by ten thousand Arabs, and were in imminent danger of capture. Reinforcements have been dispatched to the besieged troops, but it is feared they may be too late.

PARIS, March 5.—It is authoritatively announced that the report from Algiers of the capture and rescue of a body of French troops in the southern portion of that country is untrue.

Pre-ident Thiers Reported Seriously Ill.

PARIS, March 5.—The speech of M. Taiers in the National Assembly yesterday is received with satisfaction by all the deputies except the extremists. The President has caught a cold, and is, as rumored he is seriously indisposed. The report fixtures the evening hour. The Assembly to-day passed the first and a portion of the second clause of the report of the Committee of Thirty.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the ability of France to give a financial guarantee sufficient to secure the evacuation of French territory is doubted in Berlin.

The son of the late Napoleon visited Victoria yesterday.

There will be a great Fenian amnesty meeting in Hyde Park, projected by the Irish population, on March 17th. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament from Limerick, is to preside.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 5.—The steamship Bremen has arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 5, 8 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 92¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway 23¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £127,000. Turpentine 28s.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 98¾.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes 57 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000; receipts 4,000, 1,000 bales were American, and 1,000 bales speculation and export; sales of cotton to-day from Savannah and Charleston in January and February at 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 7s@7s. 7½d. Corn 33s@33s. 6d. Cheese 57s. 6d. Petroleum refined 1s¾d@1s¾d.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Refined petroleum 44 francs.

The Forgeries on the Bank of England—Fraudulent Foreign Exchange Bills.

NEW YORK, March 5.—In answer to cable inquiry made last evening, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London, stating that they have sustained no loss or liability to loss through the forgeries referred to in the press telegram this morning, so far as understood, the Bank of England appears to be the only loser by forgeries, the greatest part of which, it is said, have not yet been made known by the Bank. The above firm also received a dispatch from London countermanding, to-day, all foreign exchange, to be drawn or forged bills in circulation.

SCIENTIFIC.

We learn from the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* that a vigorous export trade in American hides and leather has sprung up, in consequence of prices in the European markets being higher than can be obtained here. This demand is in England and on the continent, especially in the Dutch and French ports. The leather shipped is of all grades of hemlock sole, both from foreign and domestic hides, while as to the exports of hides the influence is seen in the fact that the New York English market has to pay eighteen cents a pound for green salted South American hides, while he can get our Western hides for fifteen cents, gold. At these rates American hemlock sole leather can be sold at twenty-seven cents, gold. The *Reporter* considers that either leather must advance or hides recede, as leather is selling for four cents a pound less than it can be manufactured for from hides bought at the present time.

Does a man who ascends Mont Blanc go on a hunting or exploration. This is a question which the Superior Court of Baltimore has to decide. It comes up in a curious way. Dr. Bean had his life insured by a Hartford company for $5,000, and then got a permit to travel abroad, provided he did not go on "hunting or exploring expeditions." He attempted to ascend Mont Blanc, was lost in a fog and a snow storm and frozen to death. The company refuses to pay the insurance on the ground that ascending Mont Blanc was a hunting or exploring expedition.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 5.—River sixteen feet six inches and falling. Arrived—J. W. Garrett, Pomeroy; Jed Hayward, W. Garrett, New Orleans; Sherwood, Cincinnati; Charner, Evansville; Lawrence, Memphis; Andy Baxter, Memphis; Chas. Bodman, New Orleans.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 5.—The river has fallen six inches and falling. Seven feet three inches in the canal and five feet three inches in the chute. Business active, clearing and departures. Mercury ranged 15 to 36 and rising. A great deal of new ice floating. Arrived—Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati; Mollie Moore, Pittsburgh; Sam. Cat, Allen, Mary Ann and Simpson Horner, New Orleans. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Sallie, New Orleans; Mollie Moore, Pittsburgh; Sam. Cat, Mary Ann and Horner, New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 5.—Clear and milder. Mercury 32 to 56. The river has fallen three feet. Fort Hat—Up—Belle Lee, Idlewild, Wild Duck and barges, Thompson Dean, Paynter, and John A. Wood. Down—Mary Houston, Grey Eagle, Mary Ament and Quickstep. Business active, and all boats have all they want at good rates.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 5.—River falling slowly, with twelve feet scant on the shoals. Weather fair and more moderate. Arrived—Barksville and John S. Branscord, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Tyrone; Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., March 5.—Arrived—Warner, Cincinnati; Lady Lee, St. Louis; Diamond, Pittsburgh; Smoky City, New Orleans; Monongahela, Memphis; Dick Fulton, New Orleans; John Lumsden, Nashville; Grand Tower, St. Louis; General Anderson, Cincinnati; Oakland, New Orleans; Dexter, New Orleans. Departed—Thomas Brown, Pittsburgh; Marion City, St. Louis; Lady Lee, Red river; Smoky City, Pittsburgh. The river has fallen twenty-five inches. Clear. Mercury 40.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Arrived—Emperor, Pittsburgh; Clinton, Memphis. Departed—City of Quincy, New Orleans; Capital City, Vicksburg. River stationary. Clear and pleasant. Ice floating out.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—Clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Departed—Pat. Garrett, White river; Geo. Clark, Arkansas river. Departed—Tom Jasper and H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Columbia, Vicksburg; St. James, Greenville; Henry Ames and Hickmone, St. Louis; City of Cairo, Louisville; Henry Frohman, Cincinnati; Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 5.—Down—Mazzie, Forsythe, Fergusol, Lucy, Lizzie Simmons, Colonel, Northwestern, and Commonwealth. Clear and cool. River rising.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000 head; offerings are of a better quality; good to choice sell readily at good prices; 14 extra Illinois steers, averaging 1,500 lbs, sold at $6 75; bulk of sales at $4 50 @ 6 25; store cattle are dull and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts 1,500 head; prices a trifle lower; bulk sales at $4 65@5; closing quiet at $4 45@4 75. Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head, and in fair demand at $4@5 75.

FROM WOOSTER, O.

"Taking a Rest"—Misrepresentation and Slander—Stagnation of Business—Petty Political Jerking.

Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., March 1, 1873.

Wooster is remarkably quiet now. The mammoth demonstration we had here on Friday evening, February 21st, was too much for our people. Republicans had overworked themselves to make the affair the grandest by far ever witnessed in Wayne county. They succeeded admirably; the truth of which our tottering Democracy will neither gainsay nor deny. But as I said, they overworked themselves, and are now recuperating their exhausted energies, in order that they may secure a triumphant victory at the coming election. The Democrats are silent. They are fully aware of the fact that the "sun of Democracy" has gone down forever in our county. They expected to make some capital out of our celebration, but missed their mark. They brought a reporter from their Cincinnati organ, whom they expected to crush us. But instead, his wilfulness defeated into contemptible unreality and contemptible slang. His personal abuse fell dead and perfectly harmless. It is suspected, too, that certain young men of Wooster, of that political metal to be found in any locality, who wish to play a "good thing" in the shape of an office, inspired, if they did not write, a portion of the stuff spread out in the pages of the Cincinnati sheet. They are up to all such contemptible tricks.

The weather has been very cold for more than a week past; roads bad, so that few country people visit our city. Money matters are pretty close. Never was there such a complaint among our business men. Assignments are of frequent occurrence. This is owing partially to our law which ties up one hundred thousand dollars in the County Treasury to which nobody but the Treasurer has access.

Wooster is infested with a gang of drunken loafers, worthless vagabonds, and trifling supernumeraries, incident to every town not particularly rigid in the administration of its local and the general laws, that are doing wholesale jobs of petty pilfering, such as hams, chickens, &c. A remarkable thing connected with the prosecution of the few who have been apprehended, is the fact that the poorer class receive the first show, while the wealthier portion go "scot free." There is something wrong, but what it is let the good sense of our people determine when they apply the crucial test to our honor, fidelity and integrity to some of our magistrates. I. S.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

Two to be Erected—One of Bronze and One of Type Metal.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Two distinct movements are in progress for the erection of statues in honor of the late Horace Greeley. The one started at the Hose No. W. W. Niles, late Representative of Mr. Greeley's home in the State Legislature, contemplates the erection of a bronze statue, with suitable pedestal either in Printing House square or in Central Park. For this a large sum has already been raised by an organization extending throughout the State, and contributions are still daily received by Mr. Niles and by the Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller of the city of New York, who is acting as Treasurer of the fund.

The other movement is in the hands of journeymen printers, and looks to the erection of a life-size statue of Mr. Greeley, to be cast in type metal, and placed in Greenwood. It was in the interest of this movement that printers were recently invited to set 1,000 ems each, and forward the proceeds to the President of Typographical Union No. 6. These contributions have now been sufficient for the circular herewith given the widest circulation:

ROOMS OF N. Y. TYPO. UNION NO. 6,
No. 22 DUANE ST., N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: In furtherance of the action of New York Typographical Union No. 6, to erect a life-size statue of Horace Greeley, cast in type-metal, the committee having this matter in charge are actively engaged in perfecting the arrangements for the completion of the work, and have appointed a sub-committee from gentlemen closely identified with the craft, the committee have decided to solicit donations from the employing printers and publishers, and solicit them directly or indirectly connected with our profession. Donations, either of old type metal or in cash, will be thankfully received by the undersigned, and all contributors will be entered on the Roll of Honor to be open for inspection at the society's rooms, No. 22 Duane street.

Hoping that you will be able to assist in our humble effort to erect this tribute to the memory of one who in life proved himself the benefactor of mankind, and whose pen ever engaged tirelessly seeking the regeneration of the human race, we trust to hear from you at your earliest convenience. Respectfully,

JOHN ROGERS, Chairman Statue Committee.

N. B.—Donations of type metal should be directed to "President of New York Typographical Union No. 6, Lights of Liberty building, No. 24 Beekman street." Donations of money should be sent to "President of New York Typographical Union No. 6, No. 22, Duane street, New York city.

THE NEWBURYPORT MYSTERY SOLVED.

The School House Ghost.

The *Boston Post* says: "The extraordinary manifestations in the Newburyport (Mass.) school house have at last been accounted for. The strange and unnatural sights and sounds, the nimble specter, the yielding pegs and the unruly doors and blinds, have all been discovered to be the tricks of three mischievous boys who sat on the school house benches. The committee appointed to investigate the matter, after a close examination of the school house and hearing the testimony of the school committee, that the whole matter can be accounted for without any spiritual ratiocination. A number of boys stated that they have played it before, and added that the things they are the cheapest and the best."

They have received millions promised by Senator Scott to come from Pennsylvania alone, as large an interest as that of iron should take in boating on the Ohio river. They then give the following as the subscriptions thus far received: Pennsylvania Company, and Chas. Reeves & Co., $5,000; Cambria Iron Company, $5,000; A. & P. Roberts & Co., $2,500; Pennsylvania R. R. Company, $2,500; John F. Vernes, $1,000; Seyfert, McManus & Co., $2,000. The workmen in the iron establishments of Philadelphia have subscribed many thousands of dollars.

In sending they urge promptness of response to the request for subscriptions.

A GROCERS' BOARD.

Meeting of Wholesale Grocers—An Organization Effected—Temporary Officers Elected.

Pursuant to a call issued some time since and signed by a number of the wholesale grocers of the city, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Lincoln Club rooms for the purpose of organizing a Grocers' Board for the mutual protection and benefit of the trade. The following well known firms were represented:

S. P. Shriver & Co.,	Knox & Orr,
Wm. Lang & Co.,	McCandless, Son & Co.,
A. Ewart & Co.,	John S. Dilworth & Co.,
Howarth & Dewhurst,	Dilworth, Bro. & Co.,
Curry & Metzgar,	Arbuckles & Co.,
Johnston & Colvin,	Wm. Cooper & Co.,
Wm. Thaw,	Wm. Means,
Jesse H. Lippincott,	T. C. Jenkins,
Simpson & Wallace,	Wm. Rankin & Bro.,
Seghmeyer & Voskamp,	Atwell, Lee & Co.,
Schoonmaker & Co.,	Lee, Lee & Co.,
	R. D. Clark & Co.

On motion, a temporary organization was effected by calling Mr. Clark to the chair and Mr. Lee to act as secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and called for remarks from members present. A number responded, and spoke of the need of a Grocers' Board, especially in the absence of a Board of Trade in the city. After some discussion on the needs of the trade in such an organization, a committee was appointed on Constitution and By-laws, as follows: Chas. A. Atwell of Atwell, Lee & Co.; George W. Dilworth of Dilworth Bros., S. Ewart of S. Ewart & Co., D. Howarth of Howarth & Dewhurst, Jesse H. Carter of Carter Bros., and C. Elderback of J. S. Dilworth & Co.

Messrs. John Haworth, W. P. Dilworth and T. C. Jenkins were then appointed a committee to secure a regular place of meeting.

After the adoption of a resolution setting forth the necessity of a Grocers' Board, and asking the co-operation of all wholesale men, a vote of thanks was tendered the Lincoln Club for the use of their hall. Adjourned.

DEATH OF COL. WM. HOPKINS.

He is Taken Sick On His Way Home from the Constitutional Convention, and Dies at the Union Depot Hotel.

Many persons in this community were startled yesterday afternoon by the announcement of the death of Colonel William Hopkins, an old and distinguished resident of Washington county, and a member of the Constitutional Convention. Dr. Hopkins was in his usual health up until the close of last week, and left Philadelphia for this city, intending to visit his home. While in the sleeping car on the train he complained of not feeling well, but was unable to procure additional clothing for his berth, the night being cold. On his arrival here he put up at the Union Depot hotel, feeling quite unwell from the effects of his night's travel. In a short time he was attacked with pneumonia, and despite the best medical treatment, and the most careful nursing, he continued to grow worse and died yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, at the advanced age of sixty-three years. Col. Hopkins was widely known throughout the State, and was universally esteemed for integrity and uprightness of character. He was always identified with the Democratic party, and filled several positions of honor and trust in his native county. His first public position was that of County Commissioner. He also represented his district in the lower House of the Legislature, and also in the Senate. He received the party nomination for Canal Commissioner, some twenty-five years ago, and was elected to that position. For a number of years past he had not taken a very active part in politics, having devoted his time to private business. He was urged, last fall, to accept the position of delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and consented, and was in the discharge of his duties as a member of that body when overtaken by death. He was the father of James H. Hopkins, Esq., of this city. Andrew Hopkins, of Washington, and also leaves a daughter. His remains will be taken home for interment.

Personal.

Mr. E. Y. Breck has received the appointment of official reporter for the Common Pleas Court No. 2, and entered upon his duties on Monday last. He is a thorough stenographer, and has had considerable experience in reporting, and will no doubt materially increase his usefulness as a reporter. He was employed for sometime on the New York *Tribune*, and more recently with the press of Titusville. During his stay in the oil region he was a special correspondent of the Pittsburgh press. We can bear testimony to his ability, industry and fidelity.

Wendell Phillips To-Night.

To-night, at Library Hall, Mr. Wendell Phillips will give our people his views on the pretensions of Mr. James Anthony Froude to the title of historian. This lecture was delivered before very large audiences in the Eastern cities, and is spoken of as a masterly effort. Those who have not reserved seats should go early, as there is no doubt but that the capacity of the hall will be tested to its utmost.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Anti-Constitutional Amendment Meeting—Addresses by Drs. Moyer, Naumberg and Others.

The liberal ministers of this city and vicinity held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the vestry room of the German United Evangelical Church, corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, for the purpose of protesting against the insertion of the name of God in the Constitution. There were present Revs. Messrs. Weil, Naumburg, Schnorr, Schilling, Meyer, Lorch, Samuel and Van De Mark. The proceedings were conducted in German.

Rev. Dr. Weil was called to the chair, and the reporters of the press were elected Secretaries.

Dr. Meyer, of the Jewish Church, was the first speaker. He said that on the 22d of February—a day christened in the memories of all Americans—he met a few gentlemen and discussed the propriety of calling a meeting to protest against the adoption of any constitutional amendment which might interfere in the least with the religious freedom already vouchsafed to every citizen of this republic. Danger is now breaking from the bondage which has resulted by the union of Church and State, while in this country an effort is making by fanatics, which, if successful would certainly be the destruction of his priceless republic; and which has for its object the severing of the last link that binds the world has and is now endeavoring to separate. The union of Church and State will always endanger the peace, happiness and general freedom of a nation. That has already been the case across the water. Why should the citizens of this country submit to a law which other nationalities have been only too glad to break and overthrow? The speaker then closed by saying that, while we cannot fear that the people will consent to such a step, we believe that no such calamity can befall the Nation, we feel it our duty to call upon every true American to enter his solemn protest against this and all similar movements calculated to bias the religious freedom of the citizens of this country.

Rev. Dr. Naumburg was the next speaker. He said: In a time of general corruption in the greatest and most excellent Republic on the globe; in a period when the "almighty dollar" is the only true "God called" around which all are dancing and worshiping; in such a time as this, it is well for the people to rise against the social evils, in a so-called religious interference to our constitution, to a constitution which laid the foundation of this country's greatness by its humanity, and its ignoring of all conflicting religious elements. The people of this land are striving with all their might to separate Church and State, and to keep the power of the one from the other as far as possible, there is in the United States of America a party of narrow minded and fanatical men which has been working for years to make our constitution an instrument of a religious party, and to change the constitution of this country into a theocracy, which has been, in all ages, and amongst all nations, the cause of misery, retrogression, the light and shadowing the lifeblood of men, in sowing dark ness and discord. We deem it, therefore, our duty to call the friends of liberty to arms, and to unite in such a time to oppose a fanaticism, which will use its utmost power and influence to reach its unjust aims. At the head of this fanatical movement we see Mr. N. Strong, a lawyer of the Utica Supreme Court, who issued lately his call for a National convention, for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the constitution as will publicly acknowledge Almighty God as the author of the nation's existence, and the Christian religion as the authority; Jesus Christ as its ruler, and the Bible as the fountain of its laws, and thus indicate that this is a Christian nation. We will be glad to see such institutions, and usages in our government, as are now in the legal basis in the jurisdiction and spirit of the land.

It would be unwise to say: We have too great confidence in the sound sense of our people, to believe that this sanctimonious party could ever be successful in their efforts to force upon the people the thing of these men too well to shut our eyes willingly to the danger. We have seen the mirage of water in the desert pursued by the hunter. Only a determined, prompt action taken by all friends of freedom may prove valuable at this time. Let us not forget that liberty was free religion, must unite, and proclaim it boldly that the constitution of this country is founded in hand in hand, as it is guaranteed in our Constitution to all.

It is to form a union to support and maintain the Constitution of the United States, as the safeguard of religious liberty for all citizens, that we have met to-day.

Rev. Mr. Schilling, from the committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a report expressing the views of the Allegheny Conference on this movement, submitted a lengthy report. The report stated that in spirit it was fully in accordance with the country, which the utens to undermine the foundation upon which this republic was built, and which century ago, and brought forth the free and glorious country of its dearly bought rights. An effort is now made to insert in the preamble of the constitution, which would destroy the religious freedom and the liberty of conscience now enjoyed by all Americans, and thus destroy the happiness and peace of those who came to this country from different parts of the world to make this their home. While in Europe the tendency is to separate Church and State in this country the church aims to rule the State. The report protested against religious tyranny, which for the most part originates in describing the efforts now being made to insert God in the preamble of the constitution, further states that by inserting this clause it would be an outrage on the Jews, the Unitarians and other denominations, and thus would run the country of the name of being a free country—a country in which all enjoyed religious freedom.

Rev. Mr. Van DeMark made a few remarks, in the course of which he informed the meeting that steps had been taken to circulate petitions in this city, which he hoped would be successful.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Wednesday, March 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. An invitation is extended to all interested in this movement to be present.

THE CENTENNIAL STOCK.

What the Iron Industries of Pennsylvania are Expected to Do.

The Committee on Rolling Mills, in connection with the Centennial Anniversary, composed of Samuel J. Reeves, George B. Newton, Stephen Robbins and Percival Roberts, have issued a well-drawn address to the manufacturers of iron throughout the State, soliciting subscriptions to the Centennial stock. Copies of the address have been circulated among the iron merchants of Pittsburgh and vicinity, and liberal subscriptions are urged. After going over the history of the present movement in a succinct, but exhaustive manner, and referring to the propriety of a suitable commemoration of the nation's birthday, the address says to Pittsburgh, at once the birth-place of American independence, and the first of American manufacturing cities, and then going on to speak of the absence of all help from Congress, and the failure of the response of Philadelphia at the recent meeting at the Academy, where upwards of $1,750,000 were announced.

They go on to say: "Nearly one-half of this large sum was subscribed by members of the different trades, occupations and professions, and the generous contributions from those engaged in the iron interest were lodgely small; yet this interest is one of the most important of all, and those who make the contributions should be among the largest.

Appreciating the value of the iron workers, they say: "What class of our citizens has more to do with the prosperity of this great municipality than our own self and within the limits of our own State than the manufacturers of iron? They have benefited by the had a home market for all their products, they should not therefore neglect to extend their foreign market. The thanks of the iron manufacturers, as England does to day. An exhibition at Philadelphia of the world's industrial products would be an incentive for a demand for the iron products and resources of Pennsylvania, and could be of incalculable benefit to the State. It would be sold by foreigners, and eventually to increase the consumption of iron and steel to an extent not accounted for without any spiritual ratiocination. A number of boys stated that they have played it before, and added that the things they are the cheapest and the best."

They say: "Of the millions promised by Senator Scott to come from Pennsylvania alone, as large an interest as that of iron should take in boating on the Ohio river. They then give the following as the subscriptions thus far received: Pennsylvania Company, and Chas. Reeves & Co., $5,000; Cambria Iron Company, $5,000; A. & P. Roberts & Co., $2,500; Pennsylvania R. R. Company, $2,500; John F. Vernes, $1,000; Seyfert, McManus & Co., $2,000. The workmen in the iron establishments of Philadelphia have subscribed many thousands of dollars.

In sending they urge promptness of response to the request for subscriptions.

Pittsburgh's Need.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Said a gentleman—a compiler of statistics—to the writer one day, "I desire to obtain some statistics showing the growth and present condition of your commerce. Where will I find them?"

"You will wait until the census reports are up."

"But I only want such information as must be within the reach of your business men; the figures showing what you are doing in trade. I have but a few days to spare. Where will I find them?"

"You cannot obtain such information."

"Haven't you a Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Association of Merchants, or something of that sort?"

"Nothing of the kind."

"And how do you know what you are doing?"

"We rely upon the press principally. For imports and exports showing the condition of the iron, glass and oil business, we rely chiefly upon the COMMERCIAL."

"But that must be necessarily uncertain, owing to the unavoidable misapprehension and clerical errors common to all daily publications."

"It is all we have. To prove it, more than once the files of the COMMERCIAL have been accepted in the courts as reliable evidence."

The gentleman left in quest of information expressed his profound astonishment. The thing was unheard of. Incredible! That a city numbering its hundreds of thousands (he mentioned half the figure) has relations between Pittsburgh proper and its dependencies, occupying the history of the iron manufacture of an article, the use of which serves to measure the degree of civilization attained by nations, and differing in no material respect from all other large cities, should have no means of measuring its progress in business facilities, great or small, except the returns of the custom house, and no means of ascertaining its relative position in the world, but the press, and no statistics, and many questions of minor importance, but no data by which to measure the growth, gains and opportunities of other localities are we interested for what has been accomplished, so much to be proud of in the bountiful resources at our immediate command. More than one hundred and fifty thousand souls in Pittsburgh than in any other city of its proportions in the country. The exceptions to the rule are few and far between. These facts, in view of receiving the necessity of informing themselves thoroughly of the real status and possibilities of their trade, have inspired out their own column and provoked in unswerving duty, rewarded them as scanty, meagre attention, and energy generally enjoys the worthy in the long run. This explains why some men who are recognized as authorities in a certain trade, are utterly ignorant of the progress made in another. This again is due to the simple reason that no means are at hand which will afford a glance at the whole of the progress in the aggregate and capacities of every branch of trade worthy of notice. He made a wonderful mass of facts, and to carry the results of a year's work in the various trades to the public, great personal research, contributions from those engaged in the iron interest were lodgely small; yet this interest is one of the most important of all, and those who make the contributions should be among the largest.

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The Screen Bill—Coal Mining in General

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Silently though attentively watching the progress of the present movement among the miners of this community, I submit the following statements to you for publication, satisfied that they are as near the truth as I can get them, of events as they have taken place during the last fifteen years, which I hope will tend to abash the troubles in channels of our trade, thereby increasing the prosperity of this community, and bringing the people to a better understanding of their relationship of one toward another, in the vast range of commercial and social life.

First. The coal miners have always has it to put to one side in the mine, to be buried up, a large portion of the small coal (now called nut and slack) which has never been of sufficient general value to haul it to market. In order to make the coal saleable, they formerly used rakes with teeth from two inches to two and one half inches apart, burying all the coal in the mines which passed through such a rake. The same custom still continues in many places in this county up to this time. The price for digging, raking and filling each coal twelve years ago was from one dollar and twelve cents to one dollar and fifteen cents per hundred weight, or two thousand and eighty-eight cubic inches.

Second. After the war commenced and the demand for coal to supply the government boats became great, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, at a time when the coal near the surface of the ground was mining rapidly advanced, which brought many men into the mines who had not been accustomed to the business at all, or had but a limited use of this kind of coal, who began imposing on the owners by filling the screens with coal into the cars, and when with the good, all of which coal counted in filling the cars, which was usually branded "no 6" or "no five bushels." This was carried on to such an extent that the overlookers of the mines had not time to look after the coal received and filled, which alternative generated endless quarrels between the employer and the employed, many of which results culminated in a strike by the miners for scales with which to weigh the coal, which the owners consented to very reluctantly, on account of the supposed expense of weighing and handling such large amounts of coal. Nevertheless, after a long struggle, were adopted at a majority of the mines in the county, to the comfort and satisfaction of all parties, miners who are thoroughly posted as to the prospects of the largest amount of good coal and the least amount of slate, and who are careful to put in what is always paid for the good coal only, so that miners might be induced to make the largest amount of good coal possible in the mines.

Third. The satisfaction did not continue long, for the prices of digging and filling settled down after the war, the miners continued to retain four cents per bushel for good coal, and when they had loaded the car only received one and one-twelfth or one and one fifteenth cents per bushel. This again caused a great influx of miners, who, not having been accustomed to mine at any rate for some length of time, with want of experience or from some other cause, filled their cars with broken coal such as went through the screen before being weighed, and consequently did not weigh as much as they desired. Then came in the dissatisfaction about the screens, though the same sized screens had been in use when they were paid for at the higher rate, and continued in the bank. This dissatisfaction has now found a response in the minds of many miners, who are easily excited to cry against their employers, who do not understand the true principles of some of the refuse for what it would bring. This condition of affairs has led to a great deal of bother, and to keep the mines at work, in some localities the owners and miners eventually agreed a few years ago to take three cents per bushel for the coal filling all together. This experiment only continued for a short time, as the abundance of work and the high wages in Government, on the construction of the Pacific railroad, and other works, induced many thousands of miners to leave the coal fields, and consequently the advance was given without any delay or trouble to the miners, as they are at present time; so that now, when the river trade is at its highest, the miners are receiving six cents, and Mr. Yost, on the head waters of the Monongahela, N. Y., cut on head slightly. The first named, Mrs. Nesbit, had the misfortune to be severely burned, and is now under the care of Dr. Wilson, where every attention was paid her. The other injured ones were able to proceed on their journey.

The National Life Insurance Company, United States.

Has established a Board in this city, to be styled the National Life Association of Pittsburgh.

This company has been organized by a special act of Congress, with a paid up capital of one million dollars before it ever took a single risk. It is purely a stock company, and offers a perfect and definite plan of contracts, and offers the best and safest insurance at twenty per cent. less than the ordinary life or fraternal companies.

Being national in its character, the funds received from each State or section are invested there. The gentlemen who have taken policies and have formed this Association are well known as leading men and persons who may desire insurance.

The company's agents, Messrs. Charles H. Graham and Charles Baskerville, who have been engaged in this work, may be found at the office of Ira R. McVay & Co.

Parties holding policies in the late Anchor Life Insurance Company, may find it to their interest to call and confer with the gentlemen.

This association was formed on the 4th inst., with the following named officers:

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, President.
Ralph Bagley, Vice President.
Ira R. McVay, Secretary.
John D. Scully, Treasurer.
George Shiras, Jr., Attorney.
Dr. Wm. B. Daly, Medical Examiner.

Executive Committee—Samuel Schleiter, Joseph Laurent, L. Haisey Williams, James Metcalf, Jr., George Shiras, Jr.

DIRECTORS.

James P. Barr, Editor of the *Post*.
Sam'l Rea, President Peoples National Bank.
Thos. E. Pack, oil merchant.
John D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank.
James B. Laughlin, Jr., of John S. Laughlin, iron manufacturers.
Ralph Bagley, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
George Shiras, Jr., Attorney.
Hon. John H. Ewalton, coal merchant.
Jos. Laurent, Cashier German National Bank.
John F. Dravo, coal merchant.
A. H. Childs, iron merchant.
Wm. H. Daly, M. D.
Hon. J. K. Moorhead.
S. A. Cosgrave, of Anderson & Woods.
O. Schleiter, of Schleiter & Co.
John F. Ricketson, of A. Garrison & Co., foundry and machinists.
W. V. R. Smith, of Arbuckle & Co., wholesale grocers.
L. Halsey Williams, of I. R. McVay & Co., bankers.
J. D. Williams, general manager.
J. H. Bissell, assistant general manager.
C. H. Irvin, special agent.

The Economy Society and the Chinese

The Beaver *Argus*, in referring to the reply of the Economy Society to the protest of the people of Beaver Falls against the employment of Chinese laborers in the cutlery works at that place, says:

"It will be seen that the society proposes to educate the net profits of their stock in the works for the next eight years to schools, missions and the poor in Beaver Falls, provided the citizens agree to interpose no further obstacle to Chinese labor. In the event of the non-acceptance of this proposition the society will withdraw their capital from the town and invest it in business elsewhere. The reply of the society is conciliatory in all things. In this position is clearly manifested to dispose of the questions in a straightforward, honest and manly way. We have scarcely a doubt but that their answer will meet the approval of nearly all the people, and we subject the attention which its importance demands."

The Duquesne Greys Returned.

The Duquesne Greys returned from Washington city yesterday, somewhat fatigued but in the best of spirits. They express themselves as highly pleased with their trip and entertainment in Baltimore and Washington. At the depot on the arrival of the train shortly after noon yesterday, they were met by a detachment of the police, who escorted them to their armory. The detachment had Grant street, down Fifth avenue and through several streets, making a splendid appearance. The Great Western band and Heflick's Drum Corps of course preceded them.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MORE coals wanted in the East End.

LIEUTENANT GORDON, of the First Police District, is ill.

TWENTY-THREE common cases were disposed of by the Mayor yesterday morning